

generic type of device includes prostheses that have a femoral component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a tibial component with the articulating surfaces made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene with carbon-fibers composite and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) *Classification*. Class II.

§ 888.3510 Knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) *Identification*. A knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint. The device limits translation or rotation in one or more planes and has components that are linked together or affixed. This generic type of device includes prostheses composed of a ball-and-socket joint located between a stemmed femoral and a stemmed tibial component and a runner and track joint between each pair of femoral and tibial condyles. The ball-and-socket joint is composed of a ball at the head of a column rising from the stemmed tibial component. The ball, the column, the tibial plateau, and the stem for fixation of the tibial component are made of an alloy, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum. The ball of the tibial component is held within the socket of the femoral component by the femoral component's flat outer surface. The flat outer surface of the tibial component abuts both a reciprocal flat surface within the cavity of the femoral component and flanges on the femoral component designed to prevent distal displacement. The stem of the femoral component is made of an alloy, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, but the socket of the component is made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene. The femoral component has metallic runners which align with the ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene tracks that press-fit into the metallic tibial component. The generic class also includes devices whose upper and lower components are linked with a solid bolt passing through a journal bearing of greater radius, permitting some rotation in the

transverse plane, a minimal arc of abduction/adduction. This generic type of device is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) *Classification*. Class II.

§ 888.3520 Knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) *Identification*. A knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint. The device limits minimally (less than normal anatomic constraints) translation in one or more planes. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a femoral condylar resurfacing component or components made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a tibial component or components made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene and are intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) *Classification*. Class II.

§ 888.3530 Knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) *Identification*. A knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that consist of a femoral component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a tibial component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) *Classification*. Class II.

§ 888.3540 Knee joint patellofemoral polymer/metal semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) *Identification*. A knee joint patellofemoral polymer/metal semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a two-part device intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint in the treatment of primary

patellofemoral arthritis or chondromalacia. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes a component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum or austenitic steel, for resurfacing the intercondylar groove (femoral sulcus) on the anterior aspect of the distal femur, and a patellar component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene. This generic type of device is limited to those devices intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027). The patellar component is designed to be implanted only with its femoral component.

(b) *Classification*. Class II. The special controls for this device are:

(1) FDA's:

(i) "Use of International Standard ISO 10993 'Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices—Part I: Evaluation and Testing,'" and

(ii) "510(k) Sterility Review Guidance of 2/12/90 (K90-1)," and

(iii) "Guidance Document for Testing Orthopedic Implants with Modified Metallic Surfaces Apposing Bone or Bone Cement," and

(iv) "Guidance Document for the Preparation of Premarket Notification (510(k)) Applications for Orthopedic Devices," and

(v) "Guidance Document for Testing Non-articulating, 'Mechanically Locked' Modular Implant Components," and

(2) International Organization for Standardization's (ISO):

(i) ISO 5832-3:1996 "Implants for Surgery—Metallic Materials—Part 3: Wrought Titanium 6-Aluminum 4-Vandium Alloy," and

(ii) ISO 5832-4:1996 "Implants for Surgery—Metallic Materials—Part 4: Cobalt-Chromium-Molybdenum Casting Alloy," and

(iii) ISO 5832-12:1996 "Implants for Surgery—Metallic Materials—Part 12: Wrought Cobalt-Chromium-Molybdenum Alloy," and

(iv) ISO 5833:1992 "Implants for Surgery—Acrylic Resin Cements," and

(v) ISO 5834-2:1998 "Implants for Surgery—Ultra-high Molecular

Weight Polyethylene—Part 2: Moulded Forms,"

(vi) ISO 6018:1987 "Orthopaedic Implants—General Requirements for Marking, Packaging, and Labeling,"

(vii) ISO 7207-2:1998 "Implants for Surgery—Components for Partial and Total Knee Joint Prostheses—Part 2: Articulating Surfaces Made of Metal, Ceramic and Plastic Materials," and

(viii) ISO 9001:1994 "Quality Systems—Model for Quality Assurance in Design/Development, Production, Installation, and Servicing," and

(3) American Society for Testing and Materials':

(i) F 75-92 "Specification for Cast Cobalt-28 Chromium-6 Molybdenum Alloy for Surgical Implant Material,"

(ii) F 648-98 "Specification for Ultra-High-Molecular-Weight Polyethylene Powder and Fabricated Form for Surgical Implants,"

(iii) F 799-96 "Specification for Cobalt-28 Chromium-6 Molybdenum Alloy Forgings for Surgical Implants,"

(iv) F 1044-95 "Test Method for Shear Testing of Porous Metal Coatings,"

(v) F 1108-97 "Titanium-6 Aluminum-4 Vanadium Alloy Castings for Surgical Implants,"

(vi) F 1147-95 "Test Method for Tension Testing of Porous Metal Coatings,"

(vii) F 1537-94 "Specification for Wrought Cobalt-28 Chromium-6 Molybdenum Alloy for Surgical Implants," and

(viii) F 1672-95 "Specification for Resurfacing Patellar Prosthesis."

[52 FR 33702, Sept. 4, 1987, as amended at 61 FR 50710, Sept. 27, 1996; 65 FR 17147, Mar. 31, 2000]

§ 888.3550 Knee joint patellofemorotibial polymer/metal/metal constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) *Identification*. A knee joint patellofemorotibial polymer/metal/metal constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a knee joint. The device prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane and has components that are linked together. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a femoral component, a tibial